Hillsborough Recorder.

UNION, THE CONSTITUTION, AND THE LAWS—THE GUARDIANS OF OUR LIBERTY.

Vol. XVI. FRIDAY, JUNE 12, 1835. No. 773.

HILLSBOROUGH, N. C.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY

BY DENNIS HEARTT,

AT THREE DOLLARS A YEAR, OR TWO DOLLARS FIFTY CENTS IF PAID IN ADVANCE.

Those who do not give notice of their wish to have their paper discontinued at the expiration of the year, will be presumed as desiring its continuance until countermanded.—And no paper will be discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the option of the publisher.

Persons procuring six subscribers, shall receive the seventh gratis.

Advertisements not exceeding sixteen lines will be inserted three times for one dollar, and twenty-five cents for each continuance.

Subscriptions received by the printer, and most of the post-masters in the state.

All letters upon business relative to the paper must be post paid.

NOTICE.

A MEETING will take place at Haywood, Chatham county, on Tuesday the 26th of May, with the view of forming a new company to render the Cape Fear River and its tributary streams navigable above Fayetteville. Such persons as feel an interest in effecting the same are requested to attend said meeting.

April 26th. 68—

State of North-Carolina,

Orange County.

Superior Court of Law, March Term, 1835.

Andrew Patton vs. *Elizabeth Patton.* } Petition for Divorce.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Elizabeth Patton, the defendant, is not an inhabitant of this state: It is therefore ordered that publication be made for three months in the Hillsborough Recorder, for the said non-resident to appear at the next Superior Court of Law, to be held for Orange county, at the court house in Hillsborough, on the second Monday in September next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to the said petition, otherwise the same will be taken *pro confesso* and decreed accordingly.

Witness, George W. Bruce, clerk of our said Court, at office, in Hillsborough, the second Monday of March, A. D. 1835.

GEO. W. BRUCE, *C. S. C.*

Price Adv. $5 00 67—3m

To Journeymen Shoemakers.

TWO good hands can find constant employ at the Boot and Shoemaking business on application to the subscriber. The Raleigh wages will be given.

CHARLES L. COOLEY.

April 30 69—

THE subscriber has on hand a handsome assortment of Saddler's Materials, and will dispose of all kinds of work in the

SADDLING BUSINESS

at moderate prices, for Cash or credit.

WANTED,

A first rate JOURNEYMAN SADDLER, to whom good wages will be given.

Also TWO BOYS as APPRENTICES to the said business.

SOLOMON FULLER.

May 14. 70—

Attention.

To the Commissioned Officers and Musicians belonging to the 47th or Hillsborough Regiment.

YOU are hereby notified and commanded to attend at Hillsborough on the second Saturday of June next, for the purpose of drill and the election of field officers.

*** *Each Captain will be expected to make at that time his annual return.*

JEFF. HORNER, *Col.*

May 14. 70—

Plantation For Sale.

THE PLANTATION belonging to the Rev. John Witherspoon, and on which he lately resided, about one mile and a quarter from town, is offered for sale. The Plantation contains about six hundred acres, is very pleasantly situated, has on it a very good Dwelling House, and all necessary Out Houses, and some very good meadow. Persons desirous of purchasing can view the premises. For terms apply to

EDMUND STRUDWICK.

November 4. 46—

NOTICE.

THE subscriber hereby gives notice to BETSY PUE, one of the legatees of John Pue, deceased, that he is prepared to pay to her on application, or to her legal representative, the distributive share of the personal estate of the said deceased, with interest to this date.

LUKE TEER.

May 25. 72—3w

Notice.

WHEREAS my wife MARTHA ROBERTS, has left my bed and board without any just cause: this is therefore to forwarn all persons from harboring, trading with or trusting her, as I shall pay no debts of her contracting after this date.

THOMAS ROBERTS.

May 27. 72—3wp

BLANKS for sale at this Office.

NOTICE.

WANTED to purchase from five to ten thousand yards of

Tow, and Tow and Cotton CLOTH,

for which the highest price will be given in Merchandise.

LATIMER & BARKER.

May 23. 72—

TANNERS SEE!

1000 LBS. best Northern TALLOW for sale at the store of

WALKER ANDERSON & Co.

Hillsborough, May 22. 72—

FOR SALE.

A GOOD, strong, family BAROUCHE, and two sets of Harness; also a plain SULKY with Harness.

Inquire at this office.

May 21. 71—6w

THE SILK CULTURIST.

THE Executive Committee of the Hartford county Silk Society have commenced a monthly publication, called the Silk Culturist and Farmer's Manual.

The object of the publication is to disseminate a thorough knowledge of the cultivation of the Mulberry Tree, in all its varieties—The rearing of Silk Worms—The production of Cocoons and the Reeling of Silk, in the most approved method. The importance of this knowledge will appear from the fact that the nett profit of land devoted to the culture of Silk is double if not tripple, to that derived from any other crop which can be put upon it. It is also a fact, that every moderate farmer can raise several hundred dollars worth of Silk, without interfering with his ordinary agricultural operations. But in order to avail himself of this facility to obtain competency and wealth, which our soil and climate have given him, he must possess information on the subject—for without it his attempts will be fruitless. It is, therefore, the object of the Committee to diffuse this information as extensively as possible, and at the cheapest rate. The publication will contain a complete manual or directory from sowing the seed to reeling the Silk together with such facts and experiments, as will enable farmers to raise Silk and prepare it for market, without further knowledge or assistance. It will also contain interesting matter on agricultural subjects in general.

TERMS—The Culturist will be published in monthly numbers of Eight Quarto Pages, at FIFTY CENTS a year. No subscription will be received unless paid in ADVANCE, and for not less than a year.

Subscriptions received by F. G. COMSTOCK, Secretary, Hartford, Con., to whom also, Communications may be addressed, which, if post paid, will be attended to.

☞ Editors who will copy the above, shall receive the publication for one year.

Hartford, April, 1835. 71—

Five Dollars Reward!

RAN away from the Subscriber on the 11th of May, a bound boy by the name of STANFORD HITHCOCK, nineteen years of age, a bright mulatto, about five feet eleven inches high, a scar on the fore finger of his left hand. The above reward will be given for his delivery to the subscriber and all persons are hereby forewarned from harbouring or employing said boy.

JAMES MOORE.

Orange county, May 27. 72—3wp

CASH FOR NEGROES.

THE subscriber wishes to purchase ONE HUNDRED likely young NEGROES, and will give higher prices in CASH than any other person in market.

GEORGE LAWS.

April 20. 68—

NEW WATCHES, JEWELLERY, &C.

HUNTINGTON & LYNCH

HAVE just received an extensive assortment of goods in their line, consisting of all kinds of

GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES,

A GREAT VARIETY OF

Rich and Fashionable JEWELLERY,

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS of different kinds,

THERMOMETERS,

SPECTACLES, Gold, Silver-Plated, and Steel, to suit all ages.

Also an assortment of

PERFUMERY, &c. &c.

All of which will be sold unusually low for CASH.

WATCHES repaired at short notice, and warranted.

April 24. 68—

THE HIGH BRED

ENGLISH HORSE

CONTRACT,

IS now at his stand, the breeders of fine horses are requested to call and see him; season commences 1st of February, ends 15th June. For particulars see handbills.

ALLEN J. DAVIE.

January 15 65—

ECLIPSE LIGHTFOOT,

Full Brother to the present Black Maria and Shark,

THE most beautiful horse ever seen in this quarter of the world, was got by American Eclipse; his dam Lady Lightfoot, by old Sir Archey; his grand dam old Black Maria, by imported Shark, his great grand dam, by imported Clockfast, (half brother to imported Medley;) his g. g. grand dam, Col. Burwell's Maria, by Fitzhugh's famous Regulus, (son of imported Fearnought, out of imported Jenny Dismal,) his g. g. g. grand dam, Col. Burwell's famous mare Camilla, by imported Fearnought; his g. g. g. g. grand dam Col. Burd's imported Calista, by Forester—Crab—Hobgoblin—Bajazet's dam by Whitmore—Leedes—Barb mare.

Gentlemen possessing and reading the horse books of this country and England, are requested to examine them diligently for themselves; but for those not having the means of acquiring the same information, I beg to be permitted to state, that a better pedigree cannot exist. If blood consists in a near consanguinity to a strain of horses most remarkable for all the high and desirable qualities in the zoology of horses, a simple relation of facts will establish Eclipse Lightfoot as equal to any horse upon earth. And what are the facts? I begin with those most recent, and nearest home. He himself has been twice sold in less than six months; first time for $7,000—second time for $10,000. His full brother, Shark, still more recently, for $15 000. His full sister, the present Black Maria, is held by her owner at 8 or $10 000. Eclipse, who is the sire of Eclipse Lightfoot, is the first horse that ever sold for $10,000, in America. And a year or two ago, at 20 years old, he again sold for about the same sum. He ran until he was nine years old—all his races four mile heats—and was taken off the turf sound as a nut. He was never beaten; and to use the language of one of his strongest opponents at one time, "He challenged the world—he beat the world—he won a world of money—and he is a *world's wonder.*"

Lady Lightfoot, dam of Eclipse Lightfoot, ran at all distances and at all places, until she was 11 years old. She was beaten but seldom—once by Beggar Girl, 2 mile heats, when she was prepared and run down for 4 miles; once by the great *lusus naturæ* Hermaphrodite, whom she beat twice, (all 4 mile heats.) She was twice beaten by the invincible Eclipse; which is to pluck the laurel from one side of the diadem to place it the more gracefully on the other.—And she was beaten at 11 years old, by Betsy Richards; but it was evident her day had passed, and she would then have been, where she so gloriously died, among the first matrons of the age. In 1815, then 3 years old, she won all her stakes, and was carried to Charleston, S. C. by Gen. Wynn, where she won in three consecutive days, at 2, 3 and 4 mile heats, all the money run for in the week, beating the best horses of the day. Among them the famous Lottery, (dam of Kosciusko, Saxe Weimer and Crusader;) the famous Transport, (dam of Bertand, jr. and Little Venus,) the famous Merino Ewe, (dam of Phillis and Gohanna;) and others: a feat never before or since performed by any horse. She won innumerable races, but most remarkable, 7 Jockey Club Purses, at 10 years old!!!

Old Black Maria, by imported Shark, grand dam of Eclipse Lightfoot, ran until she was 14 years old; acquired for herself and posterity an imperishable fame—won a number of races—lost a few in the down-hill of life, and was only rivalled by her next kin.

Imported Shark, (great grand sire of Eclipse Lightfoot,) was got by Marske, the sire of the great Eclipse, in England; and is, of couse, his half brother, and the great grand-son of Childers. To these two horses he has been frequently compared as next; but by the fairest reasoning in the world he must be at least their equal. He ran more races—won more money—was only beaten by two horses, and that readily accounted for. Dorimont (sire of Gabriel,) beat him, evidently by the difference of weight given him for the year. Shark beat him, when aged, and both carried the same weight. Pretender, (his half brother,) by Marske, beat him, from a slight defect in the heels,—a disease very common. A notice, in the racing calendar for 1787, (I think,) says he won upwards of 22,000 guineas (about $100, 000;) and it is said, by high authority, that 10, 000 guineas were offered for him, as he left the New-Market Course for the last time.

If beauty, action, speed, bottom, durability to last upon the turf, and longevity are the grand desiderata to breeders, no strain of horses possesses it in a more pre-eminent degree. These are the qualities—this the blood of Eclipse Lightfoot; not to be detracted from by a full and still further extention, too lengthy for publication. He has been twice purchased out of a training stable, in which he was at the head, and by well approved judges; and for general and immediate benefit has been put to stand. Over this, the horse could have no possible control; but it is a just cause to inveigh against his unkind owners, for depriving him the chance by his *might* and *strength*, or sustaining side by side with his closest kin, their growing fame. If my life rested upon it, I would take him for all distances, sooner than any horse upon earth, not more tried; and as a stallion, second to none.

He is now at his stable, in Mecklenburg, Va. five miles south of Boydton, near Taylor's Ferry, on Roanoke, where he will be let to mares at $60 the season. Any gentleman putting five mares or becoming responsible for them, will be charged $50 each—$1 to the groom in every instance. Great liberality will be exercised in putting first rate mares (runners themselves or producing runners.) Mares missing this season, will be put next gratis. Every preparation has been made for keeping mares, and all care taken to prevent accidents, but no liability. Mares fed at 25 cents per day. Those with colts at their side, will be fed, unless positively prohibited. Mares from a distance, in foal, had better be sent before foaling. The season will expire on the 1st of July.

JOHN C. GOODE,

March 30 65—6w

RURAL ECONOMY.

"May our rich soil,
Exuberant, nature's better blessings pour
O'er every land."

From the Charleston Courier.

SILK CULTURE.

"The Farmer and Gardener," the successor of the late "American Farmer," published at Baltimore, contains an interesting article on the culture of Silk, showing its great value as a branch of national industry, and suggesting to the proper authorities its adoption and prosecution, at the Baltimore Alms House, as a means of rendering that institution able to support itself. The idea of employing the poor in this way, originated with Judge Spencer, of New-York, who estimates the net profits of 20 acres, set with an orchard of mulberry, at from $3, 000 to $5,000 per annum, which the Baltimore editor considers as greatly below the amount which may be realized by judicious management.

The following particulars are gathered from the article in the "Farmer and Gardener." Silk worms have been raised in Windham county, Connecticut, ever since 1760; and the silk produced last year in the town of Mansfield, in that state, was worth $50,000, and in Windham county $500,000. The value of the silk imported into this country last year, was $10,000,000; and from this some idea may be formed how greatly the extended culture of this article would add to indivdual wealth, and enlarge our national resources. An experiment made by Mr. Elias Frost, in Massachusetts in 1833, proves that 1243 cocoons will yield 7¾ ounces of reeled silk, equal to somewhat more than 18¾ ounces to 3,000 worms, or one pound to a fraction less than 2,527 worms. The worms consumed on an average 5 lbs. of leaves to each 100 during their feeding, which consumption exactly corresponds with the experience of the Bavarian silk culturists, and may therefore be assumed as a safe basis of calculation. A full grown white Mulberry tree will produce foliage enough to feed 5000 worms, but to provide against contingencies, it is always better to have double the number of trees. The *white mulberry* may be planted in square rows or hedges, according to the taste, fancy or convenience of the culturist. An experienced and intelligent culturist in New-York, thinks that 3000 trees might be arranged in hedges and otherwise, on a single acre; but if it be desired that the white mulberry should attain its full growth, and maintain vigor and freshness of foliage, twenty feet apart would be a proper distance; at this distance an acre would contain 108 trees; with this advantage, that the orchard, with decided benefit to the trees, could be subjected to other culture. At six feet, there would be space enough until the trees arrived at maturity, when they may be thinned out alternately, but the ground would probably be lost to other culture. The editor proposes to the authorities of Baltimore city and county, to appropriate a farm of 40 acres to a mulberry orchard, which at 1 tree for every 20 square feet, or 108 trees per acre, would contain 4320 trees, which at 5000 worms for each tree, would feed 21,600,000 worms. These worms, at 7¾ ozs. each, would yield a fraction more than 8,417 lbs. of silk, which at $4 per lb. would amount to $33, 668. The value of silk, however, is proportioned to the skill with which it is reeled, and silk of the first quality ranges from $5 to $10 per lb. But even taking as a safe estimate that it will require 3000 worms to produce a pound of reeled silk, an acre of land will yield $1,224, at the average of the prices stated, or $720 at the lowest estimated value. The worms require attention for only from five to six weeks in the year. *Two* persons are competent to attend a million of worms for the first week, *four* for the next week, *eight* for the third, and from 16 to 20 for the remainder of the time, which may be from 10 days to 2 weeks; and boys, girls, women, and aged and even decrepid people, may do nearly all the necessary labor. A room 40 by 80 feet, will accommodate a million of worms; and as only cheap work and materials are necessary, a range of buildings two stories high, sufficient for a farm of 40 acres, together with all necessary fixtures, could be put up for less than $5,000, which would be the principal outlay. The cost of reels is about $12 a piece. The editor gives it as his opinion, that an acre of mulberry trees, well cultivated, will yield more *clear profit* than a farm of 200 acres in other culture, and that the necessary labor can be performed without *extra* expense and without injuriously interfering with the attention of the culturist to the other departments of his estate.

"*The Farmer and Gardener*" is published weekly, by Sands & Neilson, corner of Calvert and Market streets, Baltimore, at $5 per annum, payable in advance; and when this is done, 50 cents worth of any kind of seeds on hand, will be delivered or sent to the order of the subscriber, with his receipt.

Transplanting Cabbages and other Plants from hot beds, should be done when the ground is not too *wet;* for if worked in this state, it will be reduced to a sort of mortar, and be left hard and full of cracks when it becomes dry. The earth should be just so moist as to be capable of being finely pulverized, so that it may, when pressed about the roots, touch them in every part and lie close about them; and it should be freshly dug or stirred up just before the operation. Cabbages will live and thrive better when transplanted in a fine mellow and moderately moist soil, under a hot sun, than when placed in a *wet* soil during rainy weather. Much more indeed depends on the mode of the operation than on the state of the weather.

There are some plants, however, which are so tender and juicy, cucumbers and melons for instance, as to be scorched and absolutely destroyed in a hot sun. When this is the case, they must be *shaded* upon their removal, by sticking a broad shingle in the ground on the south side, or two shingles so as partly to inclose them, meeting at an angle on the south.

It has been strongly recommended to dip the roots of young plants as soon as they are taken from the ground into a mixture of soil and water worked together to the consistency of soft mud. This, by adhering to the roots, prevents their becoming dry for several hours until they are transplanted.

Care should be taken that the end of the root is not *bent* when set in the ground, and also that that plant be set as deeply as possible without burying the leaves.

From the Georgia Journal.

New Prophet.—A long letter in a very difficult manusctript has been received here, directed "to the Ministers and Churches of all Denominations, Milledgeville, seat of Government, State of Georgia." It is dated at Waynesville, Ohio; and although it is franked "Messenger of the Lord of Hosts, Mal. ii. 7." we see that postage was profanely charged on it. The Epistle bears the autograph and titles of Gabriel Crane, Sun of Righteousness—Lion of the Tribe of Juda—Messenger, Witness, Organ and Ensign of the Lord;" and he tells the Churches that he is "now instructed by the Lord the Creator and Divine Author of the Scripture," to make this communication; the substance of which seems to be, first to apprise all the people that he, the said Gabriel Crane, has entered on his functions of Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary from the Most High; and Secondly, to let them know that one Daniel Osborne is nothing more nor less than a Child of the Devil. He communicates the agreeable intelligence that the Millenium is at hand; and his office seems to be, to gather all the faithful into one fold, having "one bible, one psalm-book, one faith, one baptism, one form of worship, one name and one government," but we presume, after what he has said, he will in no wise admit Daniel Osborne. Seeing therefore that it is testified of him that he is the Messenger of the Lord of Hosts prophesied in Scripture (Mal. ii. 7.) he presumes all will give *him* full credence and pay no attention whatever to Daniel Osborne. If they will but do this, he seems prepared to enter forthwith upon the milleneal era, and appends a version of the 54th Psalm, which is to be sung by the Universal Church. Indeed the thing goes swimmingly on and to be already in a fair way of accomplishment, was it not for that pestilent Daniel Osborne, who crosses his track at every turn; and in truth we hardly know what advice we could give, to get clear of him. A limb of Satan, as he undoubtedly is, no purpose would be answered by killing him, for some other imp of darkness would instantly supply his place. Perhaps the best mode of stopping his mouth would be to feed him so high as to make him short of wind. This process, we suspect, Daniel himself would hardly object to; and in the midst of stewed venison, cream-cakes, custards and puddings, might never suspect the pious artifice till he found himself inextricably covered up in fat.

Foreign Intelligence.

IMPORTANT NEWS.

AMERICAN INDEMNITY BILL PASSED.

New York, May 21

At two o'clock this morning, our Pilot boat reached the city, having boarded the packet ship Napoleon, at sea. She sailed from Liverpool on the 26th ult. By her the editors of the Daily Advertiser have received copious files of Liverpool papers to the 26th, London to the 25th April, together with later dates from all parts of the continent.

The news is of the highest possible importance, and will be hailed with joy in every part of the United States. On Saturday, the 18th of April, the great and protracted debate on the American Indemnity Bill, was brought to a close in the French Chambers, when the Ministers triumphed by a much larger majority than was even contemplated. The whole Bill was carried by 289, against 137. The question not to pay interest, was also lost. A clause was inserted, by consent of Ministers, not to pay the money until satisfactory explanations are made. This we view as a mere plaster to smooth over the wounded honor of France, and which will be got over very easily.

We have fortunately received the debate on the last day, which we have given

England continues excited in relation to the new ministry.

France is quiet.

Spain remains much as usual—some disturbances and fighting, but nothing important has occurred.

Portugal is pressing the young Queen to another marriage.

Money was abundant in England. Stocks advancing—Cotton market very firm.

FRANCE.—The Paris papers of Sunday bring the whole report of the previous day's proceedings in the Chamber of Deputies, by which it appears that the debate on the American claims has been brought to a close. The bill, as amended by the committee, proposing a grant of 25,000,000f. was voted by a majority of 289 against 137. According to an amendment proposed by General Valaze, to which ministers assented and which was agreed to by the Chamber, the indemnity is not to be paid until after the French government shall have received satisfactory explanations with regard to the message of the President of the Union, dated December 2. 1834. Two other amendments—one that no interest should be paid, and the other, that the interest should only commence from the date of the passing of the bill, were both lost.

CHAMBER OF DEPUTIES.

Sitting of April 18.

The order of the day was the discussion on the articles of the bill relative to the American claim. The first article is as follows:—

"The Minister of the Finance is authorized to take the necessary measures for the execution of the second articles of the Treaty signed on the 4th July, 1831, between the King of the French and the United States, the ratifications of which were exchanged at Washington on the 2d February, 1332, and according to the terms of which the sum of 25 millions of francs is to be paid by France."

M. Isambert said, that at a moment when the chamber seemed resolved to vote the 25 millions demanded by America, a serious question was presented for consideration—the question relative to the interest of the money, about which nothing had been said in the government bill this year, but to which the amendment of the committee specially referred. Here the interruptions of the members of the centre became so clamorous that the Hon. Deputy's voice was nearly inaudible in the gallery. The President's bell, though handled with tolerable energy and dexterity, was for a length of time rung without effect. We were enabled to catch but a few disjointed sentences, in which it appeared that the Hon. Deputy argued against the payment of interest of any kind; and contended that a treaty passed with a constitutional nation could be put in force only after it had received the sanction of the Chambers. This fact he thought could not have escaped the attention of the Americans themselves. In conclusion, he proposed the following as an amendment to the 1st article of the Bill:

"The Minister of the Finances is authorized to take the necessary measures for the execution of the 1st article of the treaty signed on the 4th July, 1831, between the King of the French and the United States, and according to which the sum of 25 millions is to be paid by France. The above sum shall be carried to the budget of the state, and paid, without interest, in six successive instalments, for each of the years 1836, 1837, 1838, 1839, 1840, and 1841."

M. Charamaule said that the intention of the Hon. Deputy who had just sat down, was evidently to propose the suppression of the interest granted by the treaty, from the date of its ratification by the Government; or in other words, to declare his opinion, that the interest became due, only from the day on which the Chamber might pass a vote in favor of the bill. He (M. Charamaule) therefore proposed the following as a sub-amendment to that of M. Isambert:—"The sums shall bear interest only from the dates of the promulgation of the present law." The Hon. Deputy added that he proposed his amendment through a feeling of respect for the prerogative of the Chamber—(Hear!)

M. Isambert agreed to M. Charamaule's amendment.

The President of the Council [the Duke de Broglie] said that the amendments of Messrs. Isambert and Charamaule would have the effect of annulling one of the articles of the treaty—in fact the entire treaty, and of forcing government to make another. The first amendment he considered tantamount to the pure and simple rejection of the Bill, and he thought that by adopting the second, the Chamber would exceed its powers. (Murmurs from the extremities.) For these reasons Government could admit neither of the amendments proposed

M. Charamaule conceived that the objection urged by the President of the Council had been presented too late, as M. Bignon's amendment, which was also calculated to do away with the treaty had been discussed. He (M. Charamaule) contended that the treaty could be definitive only after the vote of the Chambers—that the French Government could treat only conditionally—and that the negotiations into which it might enter could be ratified only by the Chambers. From the date of the ratification, and from that date alone, France could acknowledge the debt and pay interest on it. M. Charamaule's amendment was then put to the vote and rejected. The President next read an amendment by M. Leyraud, who proposed that the following words should be added to the 1st article of the Bill.

"The payment of the 25 millions shall take place only after the government shall have received satisfactory explanations as to the message of the President of the United States, dated 2d December, 1834, and after such explanations shall have been officially published."

The President likewise read an amendment proposed by Gen. Valaze, and which, he remarked, was nearly similar to that of M. Leyraud. Gen. Valaze's amendment was to the effect that—

"The payment to be effected in execution of the first article of the present Bill shall take place only after the French Government shall have received satisfactory explanations as to the message of the President of the United States, dated December 2. 1834."

Layraud remarked that the difference between his amendment and that of Gen. Valaze was, that the former bore upon the 1st article of the bill, and the latter the 4th. He considered it unnecessary to dwell at any length upon his own amendment, as the spirit and meaning of it must be evident. The offensive language of the President of the United States had been published throughout all Europe, and the insulted dignity of France required satisfactory explanations.

M. Odillon Barrot observed, that the authority of Gen. Lafayette might be invoked on a question of principle, but not on a pecuniary question.

M. de Rance thought it contrary to the dignity of the Chamber to vote the 25 millions before satisfactory explanations had been given by the Government of the United States. He wished to know if it was true that one of Mr. Livingston's letters to his Government contained the following passage.—"The bill will shortly be presented to the Chambers; I think the President ought in his message to speak out, and boldly." Was it true that Mr. Livingston had written those words?

The President of the Council, with great warmth: "No it is not true."

M. Salverte—"Only read the letters."

The President of the Council: "I deny the fact." (Murmurs.)

M. de Rance declared his opinion that the Minister, in the answer just given by him, had by no means refuted his, the Hon. Deputy's argument.

The President of the Council stated that Government had always intended to act in the spirit of the amendment proposed by General Valaze, but that he and his colleagues disapproved of M. Leyraud's amendment, because though they were ready, when called upon, to give explanations to every member of the chamber, they objected to a clause that would bind them to publish such documents as government might receive.

The Minister of Marine offered some explanation on the mission of the French brig the D'Assas, which, he insisted, had been well received at New York. He then entered into some mutual details on the mode in which the American frigate the Constitution had paid the usual honours to the French flag.

M. Glais Bizoin observed that the portion of Mr. Livingston's correspondence which was prior to the President's message, and which had not been read to the Chamber by the Minister of War, contained a letter dated 29th November, 1834, and stating that the writer had been informed by an influential member of the French Chamber, that the debate on the American claim would probably be postponed till after the President's message had reached France, and that on the tone of that message might depend the vote on the bill. The Hon. Deputy thought that the Chamber ought to demand the retraction of that letter written by Mr. Livingston. (Hear from the left.)

M. Maugoin thought that the Chamber ought to obtain satisfaction not only for the American President's message, but also for the correspondence which had provoked that message. He then said that in the course of the ensuing session, himself and his colleagues would demand from ministers if the dignity of France had been satisfied.

M. de Marmier considered it a dangerous precedent that newspaper articles should be allowed to interrupt the harmony existing between two friendly nations.

M. Mauguin replied that the point in question had no reference to newspaper articles, but related solely to official communications made to the American Congress.

The 1st Article of the bill was then adopted with the amendment of Gen. Valaze. The opposition deputies, both of the right and left, voted against the article, those of the left centre (the tiers party) in favor of it. The Articles 2 and 3 were then adopted without discussion—they are to the following effect:

Art. 2. The sum of 1,500,000f. which the Government of the United States has engaged to pay in six annual terms, in discharge of the claims presented by France, in behalf of her citizens, or of the Public treasury, shall in proportion as the recoveries are made, be credited to a special article of the budget. Credits shall be opened to the Minister of the Finances to a similar amount, for the discharge of the claims which shall have been liquidated in favor of French citizens.

Art. 3. A committee, exercising its functions gratuitously, and named by Royal Ordonnance, shall be appointed to examine and estimate all claims addressed to Government, and to divide the sum of 1,500,000f. amongst all the claimants having a right thereto, and if necessary, in proportion to the just amount of their claims. All claims must be presented before the 1st January, 1837, under penalty of forfeiture of the same. The claimants may appeal to the Council of State against the decision of the Committee, according to the forms and within the delays specified for matters in litigation. The same right is reserved to the Minister of the Finances. An account shall annually be laid before the Chambers of the payments effected on the sum of 1,500,000f. Should a portion of this sum remain unemployed, it shall be returned to the Public Treasury.

The Chamber then proceeded to the ballot on the ensemble of the Bill. The following was the result:—Number of votes, 426; absolute majority 214; for the bill, 289; against it 137.

The Bill was accordingly adopted. The announcement to that effect from the President, occasioned considerable sensation and tumult. Adjourned at six o'clock.

Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence.

From the Charlotte Journal.

THE GRAND CELEBRATION.

We last week gave a hasty sketch of what took place on the 20th May, which we trust will not prevent our readers enjoying a more detailed account of the proceedings of that eventful day, although we are now compelled to repeat many things said before.

Although public expectation was much excited in regard to the commemoration of the Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence, which was held in this place on Wednesday, the 20th May, it has been more than realized. We can safely say that a larger, more respectable and more decorous assemblage of persons, has not convened in the state of North-Carolina since the era of the time they met to celebrate. The day, as if in sympathy with the feelings of those who participated in the celebration, was beautiful as the fondest lover of nature could have wished—the sky was cloudless, and a refreshing beeze cooled the otherwise oppressive warmth of the sun.

The day was ushered in by the firing of cannon, and at an early hour the streets of our flourishing village were thronged by a well dressed and orderly population of both sexes, mingled with the glitter of the beautiful and appropriate uniforms worn by the regiments of Cavalry and Volunteers, called out on the occasion. At 9 o'clock these regiments formed in a line in the main street, the left wing resting on the court house. The counties of Mecklenburg and Cabarrus forming one on the memorable event their citizens met on this occasion to commemorate, are and ought to be justly proud of these beautiful and effective regiments, and although we had often admired their handsome appearance and good discipline we never before remember to have seen them took as well perform manœuvre with more precision, than on the present occasion. They were marched to the field and there reviewed by Gen. Thomas G. Polk, in the presence of the Governor of the State, Senator Mangum, a number of respectable citizens of this and the adjoining country being present. At 12 o'clock, the Military again formed a line in the street, where they were joined by a procession in the order of citizens, strangers, revolutionary soldiers, invited guests, clergymen, reader of the Declaration and the orator of the day. In this order, the military in front, the procession moved to the Church-yard, where it opened column to the right and left and then changed front by moving from the rear, the revolutionary soldiers in front, in which order they approached the stand in the beautiful grove adjoining the Church. Here was presented a scene, combining all that could be conceived of the gay, fanciful, beautiful or sublime. The stand itself was decorated with wreaths and festoons of evergreens and flowers, combined with a taste and skill creditable at once to the occasion and to the *fair* to whom we were indebted for this ornamental work. Immediately in front of the stand were seated the twenty seven revolutionary guests who were present on the occasion, wearing badges of white satin ribon, on which were inscribed in large letters the figures of '75. While their whitened locks—their pallid cheeks—their emaciated forms produced a feeling of veneration and respect on all who beheld them, their animated features still showed that *they* indeed were interested in the proceedings. It is not with an invidious feeling, or with an intent to take away from the respect attached to any of the revolutionary patriots then present, that we mention the names of two who excited a peculiar interest, Gen. Joseph Graham and Capt. William Alexander—the first had been present at the declaration our citizens were then celebrating, and had been cut down and left for dead by the British Dragoons, while opposing the entrance of the main body of the army under Cornwallis into Charlotte—the latter had commenced service in the revolutionary war in the office of captain, and what is a singular evidence of his unambitious patriotism, although distinguished by his bravery and intrepidity, fighting in almost every battle in the South, he still retained his original station. He is now blind and infirm, and cold indeed must be that heart who could look upon him unmoved. It was not so with us at least, and we do not envy the feeling of him whose veneration and gratitude were unaffected. Near these few survivors of the revolutionary war, were seated the invited guests, among whom were Senator Mangum, Governor Swaim, and other distinguished citizens of the state, one of whom was Col. Isaac T. Avery, the son of Waightsall Avery, one of the signers of the Mecklenburg Declaration. On the right and immediately over the revolutionary soldiers, waved a beautiful flag, presented on the occasion to the Lafayette Artillery, by the ladies of Charlotte, bearing the inscription "Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence, 20th May, 1775," while the ladies themselves, with hundreds of their fair companions from this and the adjoining counties, filled row after row of the benches immediately in rear of the revolutionary soldiers with whom their bright eyes and smiling countenances formed a striking, but not uninteresting contrast. Behind and around these extended the immense and numberless crowd of citizens and strangers who attended this public festival and who were finally encircled by the military, their brilliant uniforms and glittering arms, reflecting the straggling sunbeams that occasionally shot through the almost impenetrable shade of the trees, whose green leaves rustled with a modest silence as if conscious of the respect due the occasion. On seats higher than those of the audidence and overlooking them, sat the Salem Band, who had kindly volunteered their services without reward, and who contributed in a high degree to the enjoyment of the occasion. They were gentlemen, handsomely dressed in uniform, and performed with a skill and ability seldom if ever witnessed so far in the interior. Those who participated in the festivities of that day will not for a long time remember it without a passing thought on the fine music of the Salem Bard. Finally, just in the rear of the stand, and almost adjoining it, was situated the grave-yard, where rested the bones of many a patriot and hero of the revolution, and particularly of Gen. Thomas Polk, one of the first progenitors of the Mecklenburg Declaration. At such a time and in such a scene, the reader may easily conceive that the immense crowd listened with silent stillness to an appropriate prayer delivered with much animation and feeling by the Rev. Mr. Armstrong. After which, James W. Osborne, esq. read in a loud, distinct and feeling manner the Declaration of Independence, made sixty years ago at this place, by the Mecklenburg Whigs in Convention assembled, (having prefaced the same with some animated and appropriate remarks.) After an interval of time filled up by music from the Salem Band, an oration was delivered by Franklin L. Smith, esq. about which, as Mr. S. has, we understand, promised a copy for publication, we will only take occasion to say, that it was an effort in every way worthy,—not only of the known ability of the Orator, but of the event it commemorated.

At 2 o'clock, a company, consisting of between 5 and 600 persons, sat down to an elegant and sumptuous dinner, prepared by Dr. Boyd of the Charlotte Hotel, where, amid the substanial luxuries of our physical life, reigned the "flow of wit and the feast of soul," until the shades of evening darkness approached, and the gallantry of those who wished to pay their respects to the ladies at the ball, and the steady habits of others, induced them to break up in good order, though in fine glee, nothing having occurred during the day to mar in the least the general harmony. After the cloth was removed, the following regular toasts were drank, interspersed with music from the Salem band.

REGULAR TOASTS.

1. *The day we celebrate*—We will forever cherish it as the day which gave birth to the *first* Declaration of American Independence.

[*Music Hail Columbia.*

2. *The Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence*—In the words of the eloquent advocate of our National Independence, "The genuine sense of America at that moment, was never so well expressed before or since."

[*Music Washington's Grand March.*

3. *The Signers of the Mecklenburg Declaration*—The Argonauts of American Independence—the sword as well as the pen—the battle field as well as the council chamber, attest the glory of their names—Imortality alike to them as to the freedom which they gave.

(*Music Gen. Polk's March.*

4. *Mecklenburg and Cabarrus Counties*—United in the *first* Delaration of American Independence, they will ever concur in sustaining its principles.

(*Music Home, Sweet Home.*

5. *The cause of Freedom*—Let its advocates throughout the world, learn from our experiment that the people are capable of self government.

[*Music March from Figaros Marriage.*

6. *Our guest, the Hon. Willie P. Mangum*—The servant of the people and not of the Legislature—North Carolina will stand by him as the eloquent and consistent advocate of the honor and interests of the South.

[*Music Saxe Coburgh's March.*

This toast was received with rapturous applause, from all parts of the table, to which Senator Mangum replied in a speech of about two hours, during which he was frequently applauded by the listeners. This speech, for adaptation of style, elegance of delivery and general eloquence, we have never heard equalled on such an occasion. The toast called from him a review, in some measure, of the resolutions passed by the last Legislature, commonly known as the "*expunging resolutions.*" He concluded by offering the following toast:

By the Hon. Willie P. Mangum—The state of North Carolina—Powerful in physical and moral and intellectual resources—the land of our sires and the home of our affections.

7. *The Soldiers of the Revolution*—We shall best revere their memory by maintaining in their purity the principles for which they fought, bled and conquered. (*Music—Yankee Doodle.*

8. *Our guest, Governor Swain*—The enlightened and devoted champion of the welfare of North Carolina—His name is identified with the best interest of the state. (*Music—Gov. Swain's March.*

The applause with which this toast was dank having subsided, Gov. Swain rose, and in an eloquent address replied to the sentiments therein contained—after which he gave the following toast:

The Village of Charlotte, where the Genius of Education first lighted her lamp of learning in North Carolina—where the fire of liberty was first kindled on the alter of American Freedom—May she rather become the cemetery of freemen than the residence of slaves.

9. The memory of Ephraim Brevard who wrote, and of Thomas Polk who proclaimed the Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence.

(*Music Mecklenburg Grand March.*

10. *Our guest, Gen. Joseph Graham*—The living witness of the scene we have met to commemorate, and the bold and intrepid defender of its principles

(*Music Gen. Graham's March.*

In response to the toast, Gen. Graham read a paper, containing a reminiscence of the scene he had witnessed, in which he gave an animated account of many circumstances attending the Mecklenburg Declaration—did full justice to the exertions of the Mecklenburg Whigs of the Revolution, and alluded somewhat in detail to their particular services—Gen. Graham has kindly consented to permit the publication of his address, which we hope in a few weeks to offer as a valuable treat to our readers. He gave the following toast:

The Village of Charlotte—May it never be visited again by such dignitaries as Lordships, and with such a retinue as visited it on the 26th September, 1780.

11. *The Memory of George Washington.*

[*Music Washington's March.*

12. *The State of Tennessee*—The daughter of North Carolina—The Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence is a part and portion of her history—a sound and indissoluble union between Mother and Daughter in the preservation of its principles and its spirit.

[*Music Cincinnati Quickstep.*

13. *The Fair*—"Our arms their protection—their arms our reward."

(*Music Hail Columbia.*

A large number of volunteer toasts were given, from which we select only the following:

By J. H Blake, esq.—Hugh L. White—Proverbially honest and just—all parties unite in paying him homage—He is the Aristides of the Jackson party in the American Senate.

By Charles J. Partee, of Rowan—The principles which were proclaimed this day sixty years ago by our patriotic sires—May they never be forgotten by their descendants.

By Joseph H. Wilson, esq.—Intelligence and Virtue—May they always be regarded as the pillars of our republican institutions.

By James A. Wallace—The doctrine of Nullification and Consolidation—Scylla on the one side and Charybdis on the other—both equally dangerous to the liberties of the country.

By R. H. Alexander, esq. of Salisbury—The Southern States—Identified in interest and policy—let them unite in a "long pull, a strong pull, and a pull altogether" in the next presidential election.

Letters were received from the following gentlemen, who had been invited to participate in the celebration but did not find it convenient to attend, viz.

Hon. George M'Duffie, John C. Calhoun and William C. Preston, of South Carolina,

Hon. Benjamin W. Leigh and John Tyler, of Virginia.

Hon. Hugh L. White, W. B. A. Ramsey and J. G. M. Ramsey, of Ten.

Hon. William Gaston, Thomas Ruffin, Robert Strange, Henry W. Connor and Bedford Brown, of North Carolina.

The following is a copy of the letter from the Hon. Thomas Ruffin:

Hillsborough, May 16, 1835.

GENTLEMEN—I have ever entertained the utmost admiration of the men of Mecklenburg of '75 for their boldness and constancy; and veneration for their principles and purity of purpose. Their deed, of which you propose to celebrate the anniversary, was truly great—great in its object, in its daring, and in its consequences. The reality of its existence is unquestionable, and ought as to point of fact to be rescued from all cavil; and the remembrance of it kept bright in the minds of all Americans, and especially North Carolinians. I am proud that the men of your county of my own day should, at the expiration of sixty years, exhibit, as far as is now in their power, the characteristic evidence of their descent, by a jubilee in honor of the illustrious actors of '75 and as a homage to their principles. All should unite in such a festival, divested, as almost of necessity it must be, of the polemical party controversies of these times. It would afford me the greatest satisfaction to participate in the duties and enjoyments of the day, and my absence is altogether involuntary. The near approach of the term of the court in which I sit, and some intermediate engagements of business which I cannot dispense with, put it out of my power to undertake so long a journey at this particular period. To this cause alone I beg you to attribute my failure to comply with your polite invitation. Not doubting that the company will be large and that sentiments appropriate to the occasion will abound, I do not obtrude one of my own.

I am, gentlemen, with great respect, your most obt. servt.

THOMAS RUFFIN.

Messrs. Wm. Davidson, &c.
Committee.

HILLSBOROUGH.

Monday, June 15.

We have been authorized to announce the following gentlemen as candidates at the approaching election:

For Congress.
Hon. Daniel L. Barringer,
Dr. William Montgomery.
Senate.
Gen. Joseph Allison.
Commons.
Col. John Stockard,
William H. Hall, esq.
James Forrest, esq.

The publication of this number of the Recorder has been delayed for more than a week, in consequence of the failure of our paper maker to supply us with paper—the cause of which has not been explained

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CONVENTION DELEGATES.

In our paper of the 29th ult. we published the names of the delegates elected to the Convention, as far as then heard from; the following makes the list complete:

Ashe—George Bower and Alexander B. M'Millan
Bertie—David Outlaw and Joseph B. G. Roulhac.
Brunswick—Frederick J. Hill and William R. Hall.
Buncombe—Gov. David L. Swain and James Gudger.
Burke—Burges S. Gaither and Samuel P. Carson.
Currituck—G. C. Marchant and Isaac Baxter.
Craven—Richard Dobbs Spaight and William Gaston.
Caswell—William A. Lee and Calvin Graves.
Davidson—John A. Hogan and John L. Hargrave.
Duplin—Jeremiah Pearsall and John E. Hussey.
Edgecombe—Louis D. Wilson and Phesanton S. Sugg.
Greene—Jesse Speight and Thomas Hooker.
Guilford—John M. Moorehead and Jonathan Parker
Gates—Whitmell Stallings and Reddick Gatlin.
Haywood—William Welch and Joseph Cathey.
Hertford—Isaac Pipkin and Kenneth Reyner.
Iredell—Samuel King and John Young.
Johnston—Rev. Jesse Addoms and Hillory Wilder.
Lincoln—Bartlett Shipp and Henry Cansler.
Martin—Jesse Cooper and Asa Biggs.
Mecklenburg—James M. Hutcheson and Rev. Isaac Grier.
Macon—Benjamin S. Brittain and James W. Guinn.
Montgomery—John B. Mertin and James L. Gaines.
Person—Moses Chambers and John Williams.
Rockingham—Dr. Broadnax and T. L. Lesseur.
Rutherford—Joseph M'D. Carson and Theo. F. Birchett.
Surry—Meshack Franklin and William P. Dobson.
Tyrrell—Joseph Halsey and Hezekiah J. Spruill.
Wayne—Gabriel Sherard and Lemuel H. Whitfield.
Wilkes—Edmund Jones and James Wellborn.
Yancey—B. S. Smith and Abner Jervis.

THE CONVENTION.

The Convention to amend the constitution of this state, met at Raleigh on Thursday the 4th inst. according to the requirements of the act of the last General Assembly.

The delegates were called to order at 3 o'clock, P. M. by Charles Manly, principal clerk of the House of Commons. The counties being called alphabetically, the certificates of the election of the delegates were handed in.

A large majority of the delegates being present the clerk called on the representation from Anson (the first county on the roll) to come forward and take the prescribed oath.

Mr. Wilson, from Edgecombe, rose and observed, that supposing this to be proper time to mention some difficulties which existed in his mind, and which he believed were entertained by other gentlemen, he would beg leave to state those difficulties. It was doubted by some whether the Legislature had a right to impose the oath prescribed; some are of opinion that if the oath be taken, members will be bound to concur in all the amendments proposed to the constitution; others suppose, that, after taking the oath, they will be at liberty to use their discretion in agreeing or disagreeing to any of the amendments. He was of opinion, that after taking the oath, he would be bound to adopt certain proposed amendments to the Constitution in relation to the reduction of the number of members, &c. though he might not be in favor of such change. If any way could be pointed out of removing this difficulty, he hoped some gentleman present would do so. He should be glad to learn the proper construction to be put upon the oath. He thought it would be best to postpone taking it for the present, and refer the matter to a committee to make report on the subject; and for that purpose he moved the appointment of a Chairman *pro tem.*

Mr. Weldon N. Edwards nominated Governor Swain as Chairman *pro tem.*

Which motion being unanimously agreed to, he was accordingly conducted to the chair by Mr. Edwards.

The discussion in relation to the oath was then continued.

Mr. Seawell thought the matter required some deliberation, and therefore moved an adjournment until 10 o clock the next day.

Mr. Jesse Speight, Mr. Wellborn, Mr Edwards and Mr. Gaston also addressed the Convention.

In the course of his remarks Mr. Gaston said, according to the plain language of the act under which the Convention was called, there could be no Convention until the prescribed oath was taken. The 10th section declares that "no delegate elect shall be permitted to *take his seat in Convention* until he shall have taken and subscribed the following oath." If this provision were valid, *none* of us were yet in Convention. And why should its validity be questioned? The State Legislature had indeed no authority to impose an oath upon the members of the Convention, but the People had ratified the act of the Legislature, by choosing delegates under it. According to the theory of our government, all political power was derived from the people, and when they choose to make a grant of power, they might make a plenary or a restricted grant, might give it all or in part. The Legislature by the act proposed to the people a Convention with the powers, restrictions and limitations set forth in the act. It was as it came from the Legislature, no more than a proposition or recommendation. It must originate somewhere, and with no body could it have originated with so much propriety as in that which represented the people for legislative purposes. The proposition having been sanctioned, it has become an act of the people—but it has been sanctioned precisely as it was proposed. Such a Convention as is proposed in the act of Assembly, and no other, has been called, and therefore that act, so sanctioned, must be regarded as our power of attorney. If we transcend the limits or refuse obedience to the conditions therein provided, we are not the Convention called by the people, but a self-constituted body.

It did seem to him quite obvious, that the act contemplated that the Convention should be organized on this day. He would not say—for he had not formed such an opinion—that if we did not organize the Convention to day we could not do so to morrow; but it appeared to him, that if we neglected to perform this duty we should depart from the spirit of our instructions and might give rise to doubts as to the validity of our subsequent action. In a matter of such deep concernment to the community, it was safe to adhere both to the letter and spirit of the act. The 9th section declares that the delegates shall *convene* on this day, "the first Thursday of June." It makes provision for an omission to convene on this day in one case, and in one case only; "provided that if a quorum does not attend on that day the delegates may adjourn from day to day until a quorum is present, and a majority of the delegates elect shall constitute a quorum to do business." It is ascertained that a majority of delegates is present, the case therefore in which the right is given to adjourn as *delegates*—as an unformed body—has not occurred. Can we be said to have *convened* within the meaning of the act until we are formed into a Convention? For one, he was unwilling to risque the consequences of declining to organize the Convention on the day prescribed in the act.

He deemed it altogether irrelevant now to inquire into the effect of the oath which had been prescribed. It was enough that the people who have delegated us to act in their behalf on the grave matters submitted to them have demanded as a prerequisite to our existence as a body to take as individuals an oath for the faithful performance of our duties. When it shall have been taken each individual must then act according to the best dictates of his conscience, and with a solemn sense of his responsibility to that Great Being to whom he shall have made this religious appeal.

After some further desultory remarks, the yeas and nays were taken on the question "shall the meeting proceed to organize the Convention?" which was carried—86 votes to 22.

The members (without exception) then took the oath prescribed, which was administered by Johnston Bossbee, esq.

After which, Gov. Branch moved that the Hon. Nathaniel Macon be appointed President of the Convention; which motion was agreed to *unanimously*; and Mr. Macon was conducted to the chair by Ex-Governors Branch and Owen. On taking which, he briefly addressed the Convention as follows:

My Friends and Countrymen:

My powers are weak, and I fear I shall not be able to fulfil the arduous duties of presiding over this important deliberative body, either satisfactorily to myself or acceptably to you. It being some time since I retired from public life, I am sensible that I shall be found rusty in the rules of proceeding, and will therefore in advance invite correction from my friends in the Convention, which I shall always thankfully receive. I would respectfully, though earnestly, press upon the attention of every member of the Convention the necessity of mutual forbearance and good temper in the prosecution of the business committed to this body by our constituents, who have selected us to act not only on their behalf but for the benefit of posterity, and I pray that each one of us, with an eye single to the welfare of our common country, may cordially unite in such measures as will redound to the glory and happiness of North Carolina.

On Friday Edmund B. Freeman was elected secretary, and Joseph D. Ward of Onslow, assistant secretary, and Green Hill and John Cooper door keepers.

Messrs. R. D. Speight, Fisher, Branch, J. S. Smith, Crudup and Jesse Speight were appointed a committee to draw up rules for the government of the Convention.

A debate of some length was had relative to the printing for the Convention; and after deciding that the Convention elect a printer to their body, a balloting was had for that purpose, which resulted as follows:

For Gales & Son	76
Philo White	19
Lawrence & Lemay	11
Blanks	9

On motion of Mr. King, it was

Resolved unanimously, That each day of the session of the Convention be opened by prayer to Almighty God for his blessing; and that all regular Preachers of the Gospel of any denomination, who may be present during the session, be requsted to take a seat within the bar of this house during prayer, one of whom shall be requested to perform that service.

On Saturday a committee was appointed to report the manner in which it will be expedient to take up the business of the Convention.

Monday and Tuesday were occupied in adopting rules for the Convention, and in referring business to committees.

On Wednesday the principal subject under discussion was the resolution of Mr Smith, offered in committee of the whole, to exclude borough representation from the Legislature. Messrs. Smith and Kelly spoke in favor, and Messrs. Daniel, Toomer, and Wm. Gaston, against the exclusion.

Mr. Dockery moved to amend Mr. Smith's resolution, by giving a member each to the boroughs of Fayetteville, Wilmington and Newbern.

The Hon. Abram Rencher and Gen. Richard C. Cotton of Chatham, and Burton Craig and Richmond M. Pierson, esqrs. of Rowan, are candidates for Congress in the district composed of Chatham, Randolph, Davidson and Rowan.

A desolating fire occurred in the city of Charleston on the morning of the 6th inst. which destroyed between three and four hundred houses, some of them large brick mansions, bnt the greater portion of them two story frame buildings. The fire commenced at about half past 12 in the morning, in a small wooden tenement in Meeting Street, and continued to rage for the space of nine hours. Several squares were entirely consumed. It is supposed that the fire was caused by some vile and wicked incendiary.

The Steam-boat Majestic burst its boiler on the 13th ult. at Memphis, Tenn., by which *forty* persons were killed!

The Planter's Hotel at New Orleans fell to the earth on the night of the 14th ult. There were about 50 persons in the building at the time. About 40 miraculously escaped with life, many of whom received not the slightest injury. The remainder were buried in the ruins.

The Misaionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church have appropriated for the ensuing year the sum of twelve thousand dollars to their African Missionary operations, the leading station of which is in Liberia.

The Roanoke Advocate announces the death of Mr. Jesse H. Burnestan, of Baltimore, the gentleman who had his back broken by the upsetting of the Stage a few weeks since, in Halifax county.

A Spanish brig of three hundred tons, named the Formidable, was captured with seven hundred slaves on board, on the 17th of December, off the mouth of the old Calabar river on the coast of Africa, by his Britannic Majesty's brigantine Buzzard.

The county of Loudoun, in Virginia, contains a population of nearly 22,000; its Superior Court was held lately. The session of this Court, which try the criminals of the county, are semi-annual, and for *seven sessions* not an indictment for crime has been sent to the Grand Jury.

There are few slaves in this county, little ardent spirit is drank, and the people in general are plain and industrious.

For the especial benefit of those in this neighbood, (and we understand there are not a few) who are laboring under that cruel disease the *Texas fever*, we publish the follwing from the Columbus (Mass.) "Argus" of the 25th ult. It may not prove a *panacea*, but if it does not act as a cooling powder—then we shall pronounce the disease incurable.

Athens Banner.

"*Texas.*—A person has lately returned to this county from Texas, who left some five or six months ago to evade a trial for his life, under the charge of *murder*. On his return he affirmed he would *rather be hanged than to live in Texas;* he gave himself up to the officer of justice—was tried at the late term of our circuit court and honorably acquitted. From this it would appear that Texas is not quite such a garden as many of our citizens imagine."

It is said that there are 24 newspapers published in the state of Tennessee, 22 of which support Judge White for President.

It is re-asserted by the New Orleans Bee, that the whole amount of the capital of the Citizens' Bank of New Orleans, nine millions of dollars, has been obtained on loan in Holland.

A man in Ireland lately cut his wife's throat for not having his breakfast ready in time for him.

The plague is prevailing to a frightful extent at Alexandria, in Egypt.

It is said that washing the mouth every morning with common salt and water will preserve the teeth and gums, sweeten the breath, and answer every purpose of the more costly dentrifices which genteel people are in the habit of using.

Sunday News.—A newspaper bearing this title, has recently been established in the city of New-York. It is published every Sunday.

Natural Curiosities.—Arrived at Boston, on Tuesday, Mr. Zebedee Macomber, a passenger in ship Susan, from the Cape of Good Hope, with the following rare animals to be added to Macomber, Welch and Co.'s already extensive Zoological Exhibition:—2 Elephants, 1 large Rhinoceros, 8 full grown Ostriches, 3 Bengal and 3 African Leopards, 6 White Vultures, 5 Secretary Birds or Serpent Eaters, 1 Cassawary Bird, 3 Laughing Hyenas, 2 Strand or Beach Hyenas, 3 Spotted Hyenas, 1 Bengal or Royal Tiger, 5 Porcupines, 1 full grown Lion, 1 full grown Lioness, 1 young Lioness, 2 Jackalls, 1 Tiger Cat, one Java Pony, 1 Mongos, 2 Poonas or Hindostan Bears, 2 White Pelicans, 1 Crested do, 3 Zebras, 1 large Coffer Crane, 6 minor animals—total 66.

DIED,

In this county on the 9th inst. of pulmonary consumption, Mrs. ELIZABETH B. FERRILL, wife of the Rev. George Ferrill, aged 27 years.

Weekly Almanac.

JUNE.	Sun rises.	Sun sets.	MOON'S PHASES. H. M. S.
12 Friday,	4 48	7 12	
13 Saturday,	4 48	7 12	
14 Sunday,	4 48	7 12	
15 Monday,	4 48	7 12	First, 4 2 48 morn
16 Tuesday,	4 47	7 13	Full, 10 5 28 aft'n
17 Wednesday	4 47	7 13	Last, 16 6 48 aft'n
18 Thursday,	4 47	7 13	New, 25 11 3 morn

W. R. SCOTT,
DENTIST,

WOULD respectfully announce to the Ladies and Gentlemen of Hillsborough and its vicinity, that he expects to be in that town by the 15th of the present month.

June 4. 73—

HILLSBOROUGH ACADEMY.

THE Examination will be on the 22nd and 23rd instant. The next session will commence on the first Thursday in August.

MR. LINDSEY, heretofore teacher of the Commissioners' School, will conduct the English department

WM. J. BINGHAM, Principal.

☞ The Raleigh papers will insert the above three times.

June 10 73—

NOTICE—TAXES

I SHALL attend at the following times and places for the purpose of collecting the Tax due for year 1834, to wit:

At Peter S. Clark's on Monday the 6th of July; at John Newlin's on Tuesday the 7th; at Judge Ruffin's Mills on Wednesday the 8th; at George Albright's on Thursday the 9th; at John Long's on Friday the 10th; at Michael Holt's on Saturday the 11th; at John S. Turrentine's on Monday the 13th, at George Faucett's on Tuesday the 14th; at Chesley F. Faucett's on Wednesday the 15th; at James Hutcheson s on Thursday the 16th; at Andrew M'Cauley's on Friday the 17th; at George A. Mebane's on Saturday the 18th; at the court house in Hillsborough on Monday the 20th; at Richerson Nicholl's on Tuesday the 21st; at Rankin M'Kee's on Wednesday the 22d; at H. & A. Parker's store on Thursday the 23d; at William Lipscomb's on Friday the 24th; at Harris Wilkerson's on Saturday the 25th; at James Trice's on Monday the 27th; at Herndon's store on Tuesday the 28th; at Chapel Hill on Wednesday the 29th; and at Burrows Cheek's on Thursday the 30th.

The Magistrates appointed to take the Tax List for 1835, will attend in their respective districts for that purpose on the days and at the places above named. Punctuality is requested.

James C. Turrentine, *Sh'ff.*

June 8. 73—

Public Sale of Negroes.

THE subscriber having qualified at the present term of Orange County Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, as executor of the last will and testament of THOMAS RHODES, decd. will, pursuant to instructions given in the will of said testator, proceed to sell, to the highest bidder, on a credit of nine months, on Monday the 22d of June next, before the court house door in the town of Hillsborough,

Fourteen Likely Negroes,

consisting of Men, Women, Boys and Girls. Those who have them in possession will deliver them on the day and at the place aforesaid.

SILAS M. LINK, *Ex'r.*

May 30. 73—

NOTICE.

THE subscriber having qualified at the last term of Orange County Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions as administrator of the estate of ARCHIBALD HARRIS, decd. late of the state of Alabama, hereby gives notice to all persons indebted to said deceased to make immediate payment, and those having claims to present them properly authenticated within the time prescribed by law, otherwise this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery.

SILAS M. LINK, *Am'r.*

June 3. 73—3wp

NOTICE.

THE subscribers having qualified at the last term of Orange County Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions as executors of the last will and testament of THOMAS HALLOWAY, senr. decd. hereby give notice to all persons indebted to said deceased to make immediate payment to them, and those having claims to present them properly authenticated within the time prescribed by law, otherwise this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery.

JAMES LATTA,
JOHN LEATHERS, } *Ex'rs.*

June 3 73—3wp

NOTICE.

THE subscriber having qualified at the last term of Orange County Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, as administrator on the estate of JOHN PIPER, decd. hereby gives notice to all persons indebted to said deceased to make immediate payment and those having claims to present them properly authenticated within the time prescribed by law, otherwise this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery

SAML. PIPER, *Adm'r.*

June 4. 73—

PUBLIC SALE.

ON the 28th day of July next, I shall proceed to sell, at the late residence of John Piper, decd. on a credit of twelve months,

Six likely Negroes,

Stock of Horses, Cattle, Hogs, & Sheep,
Farming Tools, Crop of Wheat,
Oats, Rye, Hay, &c.
Household and Kitchen Furniture,

with many articles not mentioned.

Bond and security will be required.

SAML. PIPER, *Adm'r.*

June 5. 73—

State of North-Carolina,

Orange County.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, May Term, 1835.

Turner & Philips vs. *Charles Philips.* } Original Attachment. Levied on a Tract of Land adjoining the Town of Hillsborough.

IT is ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Hillsborough Recorder for three months, that unless the Defendant appears at the next term of said court, to be held at the Court House in Hillsborough on the fourth Monday in August next, enter into bond and security and plead to issue, that judgment will be entered against him by default.

Witness John Taylor, clerk of said court, 4th Monday in May, 1835.

JOHN TAYLOR, c. c. c.

Price Adv. $4 00 73—

FORTUNE'S HOME!!

NORTH-CAROLINA
STATE LOTTERY;
FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE
SALISBURY ACADEMY.
SIXTH CLASS, FOR 1835.

To be drawn in the City of Raleigh, on Thursday the 25th of June,
ON THE POPULAR
Terminating-Figure System

Stevenson & Points,
Managers.

CAPITAL PRIZE, } $6000!

SCHEME.

1 Prize of	$6,000	is	$6,000
1 Prize of	3,000	is	3,000
1 Prize of	2,000	is	2,000
8 Prizes of	1,000	is	8,000
10 Prizes of	500	is	5,000
10 Prizes of	400	is	4,000
10 Prizes of	300	is	3,000
10 Prizes of	200	is	2,000
100 Prizes of	100	is	10,000
100 Prizes of	50	is	5,000
116 Prizes of	30	is	3,480
201 Prizes of	20	is	4,020
300 Prizes of	15	is	4,500
6,000 Prizes of	10	is	60,000
6,000 Prizes of	6	is	36,000
6,000 Prizes of	4	is	24,000
18,868 Prizes, amounting to			$180,000

*** All Prizes payable in CASH, forty days after the drawing, subject to a deduction of fifteen per cent.

Whole Tickets, . .	$4
Halves, ...	2
Quarters, ...	1

☞ Tickets to be had of
ALLEN PARKS, *Agent,*
HILLSBOROUGH, NORTH-CAROLINA.

June 4. 73—

JOB-PRINTING,

Executed at this Office with neatness and accuracy.

From the Evening Star.

MY ADVERTISEMENT.

There is a pretty girl in town,
  Who wears the funniest little bonnet;
And such a blush entangling smile
  That—that—no matter! plague upon it;
And oh, such lustre-lighted curls
  As cling to kiss her glorious forehead!
"Moss-sunshine drifted into whirls"—
  (As John Neal says,) unbought, unborrow'd.

She's not a stranger in Broadway;
  I met her there last Tuesday morning;
She'll quiz you at the opera,
  Or on the Battery shame the dawning.
You'll very rarely "catch her eye,"
  (Two shadowy deeps that picture Heaven!)
But if on *do*, you'll "do or die,"
  And sin, if just to be forgiven!

You'd know her name? 'tis very fair;
  The word it rhymes to—but "that's telling!"
No, warm, "with words that burn," the air,
  But wake no *type* of—hem! hush,—well then;
I met her scarce three years agone,
  'Twas at a social wedding roister;
We sign'd—gazed; supper came; 'twas "*done.*"
  Oh! how I wish'd myself an oyster!

She frown'd; her very frown was sweet!
  She sang; the "*air*" with love was burning;
She smiled; the "world" was at her feet;
  She waltz'd, I felt my brain was turning;
One glance—we needed not a word;
  The clock struck one; the wall flowers started;
Her hand ('twas trembling like a bird)
  I took, kiss'd, squeezed—and *so we parted.*

Years, "few but fateful" years, have flown;
  Misfortune's storms have thunder'd o'er me;
Still mem'ry's star hath led me on,
  Hope's rainbow banner gleam'd before me;
That *rain-bow's now a reigning belle!*
  That star the eye her soul that smothers,
Miss Fortune's last "*the* syllable,"
  And seems (so tamed) the "*Kate*" of mothers.

Fair lady, should you recognize
  Your own sweet self in what I've written,
Remember time, like beauty flies;
  Believe I but *appear'd* "forgetting."
I've worship'd you in sun or shade,
  In dreams I've press'd you to my heart near
And though not in the "cotton trade,"
  I still desire a "sleeping partner!"

But I've no time for "pique or pouts;"
  No genius for "*Troy Sieges;*" and, Miss,
If once I wrote more tender notes,
  I *now* can tender "NOTES OF HAND," Miss
I find the *single, blessed* dull!
  I think a cottage life delicious;
I have the "marriage bump" quite full,—
  2. 4.—and philopro,* prodigious.

So, lady, should you condescend
  To be less far to me than Pekin,
My bosom's *broken peace* to mend,
  And change "Eve's Star" to Hymen's beacon;
Remember Love, the child of dust,
  Once trampled blooms on earth no more,
Send but the Leaf of Peace, and trust,
  Like the *first Dove*, to "Captain Noah,"

New York, April 23 Z E. B

* See Spurzheim on Phrenology.

From the New York Transcript.

GETTING A SECRET.

There is a superstitious notion prevalent among the people in some of the middle states, that persons sleeping may be made to unfold all the secrets of their breasts, by placing a cup of barm or yeast under their heads when in that state. The barm, it is supposed, works upon them in the same manner as it does upon beer, causing them to overflow at the mouth, and to send off the spume and impurities wherewith their breasts are overloaded. At any rate, under the operation of the barm their sleep is said to be any thing but balmy. They toss and tumble and talk in their sleep, and their most precious secrets are blurted out as if they were of no more consequence than the froth of a barrel of small beer.

Mrs. Dolderum, of Dolderumville, was a firm believer in the efficacy of yeast in working out the secrets from the human bosom, and she determined to get at those of her husband, whom she suspected of having another charmer besides herself. Accordingly one summer's day, when he lay down to take his afternoon nap, she placed the yeasty cup under his head, and waited to see its operation.

Scarcely was her faithless spouse, as she verily believed him to be, fairly asleep before his arms began to toss, his lips to quiver, and his eyes to roll under their lids closed.

'Ha!' muttered Mrs. Dolderum to herself. 'the 'east begins to work. The secret 'll be out presently. He 'll open his mouth and work over like a beer barrel does. Hark! now it comes. Now I shall know what nasty trollop it is he's so thick with.'

As Mrs. Dolderum calculated, sure enough, out came the words: 'She's a beauty—by heavens she is!'

'Ah, it's jest as I thought,' said Mrs. Dolderum to herself; 'he 's got another woman in his eye. A beauty indeed! But I'll'——

She was interrupted by the voice of Mr. Dolderum, who continued—'I must have her, let it cost what it will.'

'You must have her, must you!' said Mrs. Dolderum, advancing her finger nails menacingly towards him as he slept; 'but I'll see to that, you—you'——

Mr. Dolderum proceeded—'But what will my wife say?'

'She'll say you 're a vile nasty good for nothing man,' said Mrs. Dolderum, who could scarcely keep from falling upon her delinquent husband and clawing his eyes out as he slept.

'My wife is always making a fuss about nothing.'

'She is, ha! But she'll let you know it 's something before you 're much older, to leave her and run after other nasty critters.'

'But damn my wife!' exclaimed Mr. Dolderum, snapping his fingers as he slept, 'I don't care that for her when I'm determined upon a thing.'

'You don't, ha? But I'll let you know you *shall* care for her, you—you—Oh, I'd tear your eyes out this minute, if it wasn't that I want to hear the name of the nasty jade first.'

'Slender neck, broad chest, a mane and tail that'——

'Very familiar, upon my word! Oh, the vile hussy!'

'Just the right age for'——

'I'm too old, am I, then? Oh, you vile'——

'I must have Black Maria, by the'—

'Oh the ugly brute! Leave me for a black woman! I'll tear his eyes out as he lies.' And thereupon Mrs. Dolderum fell upon her sleeping husband tooth and nail; and by the time he was fairly awake the blood was running down his face in streams.

'What—what—woman—what the devil are you about?' said Mr. Dolderum, as soon as he was fairly awake.

'I've found out your secret, you nasty, faithless, intolerable'——

'Hoity, toity!' exclaimed Dolderum, in great astonishment; 'what's all this? what secret are you talking about?'

'The woman,' said Mrs. Dolderum, bursting into tears.

'The woman! What woman?'

'Why, the b–b–black woman, you vile, worthless thing you. You pretend to make strange of it; but I've found out your tricks. I got at your secret when you was asleep. I put the 'east under the bed, and you blabbed it all out, you did.'

'All what out?'

'About your leaving me to run after black Maria, as you called her.'

'Black Maria! Ha, ha, ha! Black Ma—ha, ha, ha! Well that's a good one, wife, I'll be hanged if it ain't.'

'It's quite a laughing subject, ain't it, you brute you.'

'Did I talk in my sleep, wife?'

'Did you? yes, to be sure you did. You told all about it—how you'd have her, let it cost what it would. And you called her a beauty.'

'Ha, ha, ha! Shall I tell you what I was dreaming about?'

'I know as well as you can tell me.'

'Perhaps not. The secret is safe yet. But you shall have it. I was dreaming of neighbor Hancock's BLACK MARE.

'Black mare! Is that all?'

'That's all.'

'But you call'd her a beauty, and said her name was Maria.'

'All that's true, whether I said so or not. She's a beauty of a mare, and her owner calls her Black Maria.'

'But why did you mention my name in connexion with a mare?' said Mrs. Dolderum.

'Because Hancock asks a thousand dollars for the creature, and I dreamt you'd scold like thunder if I laid out so much money upon one horse.'

'So I should, Mr. Dolderum, if you'd done such a thing before this blow up. But I'm so dreadful glad tan't no worse, my heart is so relieved of its terrible misgivings, that you may buy twenty mares for what I care.'

Hereupon Mrs. Dolderum wiped the blood from her husband's face, threw away the cup of yeast, and gave her jealousy to the winds.

From the New York Enquirer.

THE CODE LYNCH.

Our southern and western brethren have long been learned in a code of ancient law, first framed, we believe, either in Georgia or South Carolina, and which has been found singularly convenient in the administration of justice among raw emigrants and in sparsely settled portions of a new country. It boasts no very exalted origin that we know of—not having been framed under the auspices of a monarch, like the Code Napolen; nor was it dug out of the ground after a burial of some hundred years, like the Justinian Institutes at Amalpfi. It has no very striking affinity to the laws of King Alfred, or to the maritime regulations of Oleon. Neither Grotius, Puffendorf nor Vattel have noticed it as making any part of international law, nor do we recollect that it is even alluded to by Montesquieu or the Marquis of Becaria. De Lolme says not a word of it, and the "Revised Statutes" of New York are wilfully silent of all allusion to it. Whether the editor of the Evening Post and Job Haskel—both of them very profound jurisconsults, have made any use of it in their legal labors, is a point that we have been unable to determine, after a good deal of patient and laborious investigation. It is a code, therefore, that is indebted to none of these sources, and having very little resemblance to any regular system of law or equity with which our studies have made us acquainted, and we *have* read a great deal of law, including Judge Swift's Digest, in the course of our life. We say it is grounded neither upon the law of the twelve tables, the Roman, or that which is called *Kat Exochen*, the civil law, the English law, whether Saxon or Norman—the French law, ancient like that of Oleon, or modern like the code Napoleon—in short, upon neither the *lex scripta* of Old England or New York, or the *lex non scripta* of every blundering theorist's brain—but it contains the spirit and quintescence of them all. It is the "concentrated wisdom" of —the backwoodsmen. In other words, it is "*Lynch's Law*"—a law that not only embodies the primeval elements of all law, but it enforces its sanctions with a celerity and promptitude that laugh at the trite scandal awarded to most other systems—of the "law's delay." There is no dilatoriousness in its proceedings —no continuances to the next term upon "the affidavit of the party"—especially of the party defendant. Such a thing as the "glorious uncertainty" of the law of Lynch was never heard of, and if any of the Reporters have put down such a case we warn all practitioners from looking upon it as an "authority." Lynch's law is generally administered instanter. It is a word and a blow with it, and we are sorry to say that the word doesn't always have precedence.

This excellent code is seen in its virgin verdure only in the primitive regions. As population advances the system recedes, and whenever a community becomes contaminated by the presence of civilization and the regular administration of technical justice, it generally (though not always) goes into disuetude, or recedes farther into the wilderness. It is not considered of binding authority in many places where it formerly flourished—in Georgia and the Carolinas, for instance; but it obtains in all its pristine freshness in the "far west."

We have noticed several important trials which have taken place lately—one at Natchez, in particular; where a fellow had been acquitted for one of the most atrocious murders ever perpetrated—the murder of his own wife, which could have been fully proved upon the culprit, but the technicality of the *lex scripta* had let him off, even without the examination of witnesses. His honor Judge Lynch issued his mandate, and my gentleman was forthwith sentenced (trial was unnecessary) to a punishment a thousand times worse than hanging, and it was bestowed upon him with the most praiseworthy promptitude.

Another case has more recently occurred in another western state, we forget which, that proves beyond all cavil the superior efficacy of the favorite system. A Mr. Johnson, a canal commissioner, had left his saddle bags with a Mr. Johnson, and on calling for them the sum of six thousand dollars was missing. Suspicion lighted upon one Pomeroy, who endeavored to throw the iniquity upon Mr. J. The impression however was so strong of the guilt of Pomeroy, that he was sentenced to be *Lynched*, and Lynched he was, accordingly; that is, he was whipped till he confessed the theft, and gave up the package, upon the promise on the part of the *Court* that he should receive a horse and saddle and fifty dollars to bear his carcass and his expenses out of the Lynch Circuit! What regular court of judicature is there in this country that could have done such "substantial justice?" Not one, in this country or any other that we know of. The proceeding bears little resemblance to any that we have "seen in the books," except some of those immortal decisions of that learned and upright jurist, the Governor of Bataria; and it has sometimes struck us that Lynch's law might possibly have owed some part of its perfection to hints gathered from Cervantes' Reports of the cases decided by Judge Panza.

EARTHQUAKE OF 1816.

A correspondent (probably one of the editors (of the Louisville (Ky.) Journal, describing his voyage down the Ohio, thus speaks of the earthquake of 1816.

As we were passing New Madrid, the accidental mention of its name reminded me that it was the scene of the terrific earthquake of 1816. I made inquiries as to that memorable event, and a middle-aged but grey-haired passenger was pointed out to me as having been a witness to its tremendous effects. I found him communicative, intelligent and eloquent. Laying his hand upon his whitened temples, he said with a solemnity that thrilled me, "I was young at the time of the earthquake—my hair was as dark as yours—but the terrors of a single hour made me as grey as you see me now. I have since witnessed scenes of blood upon the ocean and upon the land—but all these were as nothing to the horrors of that fearful night, when the earth groaned and gasped beneath us as if the hour of her death-agony were upon her." I have failed to give the exact words of the speaker, and materially weakened their force. He subsequently entered into a minute description of the convulsion, and pointed me to several deep clefts upon the shore where its power was written in desolations which the lapse of time has not yet been able to efface. He described the ground as having risen and sunk like a heaving sea; houses were shaken to the earth; the strongest trees bent to and fro like reeds; and the earth opened on every side, casting up huge columns of water, and again swallowing them up in its measureless abysses. Even the graves of the neighboring cemetery were rent, and the dead came forth as if the awful peal had been the trump of God. The Mississippi, which at that place is unfathomable, rushed backward in its channels with wild and fearful velocity, and when the morning dawned new islands had risen and old ones disppeared forever. The inhabitants, as they stood amid the ruins of the shock, were silent and awe-struck as if the finger of the Almighty were laid upon every lip and heart. For several days, innumerable boats, with valuable cargoes, were seen floating at random upon the agitated waters—their owners dead or having fled in terror—yet not a hand was outstretched to save their perishing riches. I am told, however, that Madrid, dreadful as its fate is known to have been, was not the spot where the earthquake broke forth in its greatest violence. For an immense distance around that village almost every square acre of ground exhibits traces of the convulsion, but a hilly and uninhabited section of country, a few miles south-east of Madrid, is described as having been the chief theatre of the shock. In that lonely wilderness it held its fiercest revels. Every hill was there cloven in twain; thousands of acres were swallowed up; and when the sun arose on the morrow it gleamed upon a dead and turbid lake, fifty miles in length, where on the preceding evening its parting beams had lingered upon an unbroken forest.

HOW TO MAKE MONEY.

Do you complain that you have nothing to begin with? 'Tom,' you say, 'has a farm, and Harry has one thousand dollars, but I have nothing.' I say to you, Look at your hands, and tell me what they are worth. Would you take one thousand dollars for them, or for the *use* of them through your life? If you can make half a dollar a day with them, it would not be a bad bargain, for that sum is the interest of more than two thousand dollars; so that if you are industrious and Harry is lazy, you are more than twice as rich as he is; and when you can do man's work and make a dollar a day, you are four times as rich, and are fairly worth four thousand dollars. Money and land, therefore, is not the only capital with which a young man can begin the world. If he has good health and is industrious, even the poorest boy in the country has something to trade upon; and if he be besides well educated and have skill in any kind of work, and add to this moral habits and religious principles, so that his employers may trust him and place confidence in him, he may then be said to set out in life with a handsome capital, and certainly has as good a chance of becoming independent and respectable, and perhaps *rich*, as any man in the country. "Every man is the maker of his own fortune." All depends upon setting out on right principles, and they are these:

1. BE INDUSTRIOUS—
Time and skill are your capital.

2. BE SAVING—
Whatever it be, live within your income.

2. BE PRUDENT—
Buy not what you can do without.

4. BE RESOLUTE—
Let your economy be always of to-day, not to-morrow.

5. BE CONTENTED AND THANKFUL—
A cheerful spirit makes labor light and sleep sweet and all around *happy*, which is much better than being *only rich.*

From the Philadelphia Gazette.

SATURDAY NIGHT.

Perhaps the happiest moments of life are those that close the week. It is a wise decree of Providence that makes toil the necessary precedent of rest, and privation the parent of pleasure. There are few who do not experience through the week toil and privation, and few who have not felt the grateful sense of confidence and comfort that creeps over the soul at its close. The burthen is thrown not merely from the frame, but from the heart. The spirit frees itself from its encumbering cares, as the wearied horse shakes off his harness, and expatiates with a grateful lassitude in the luxury of conscious security and comfort. Saturday night winds up "the ravelled sleeve of care." The strife and bustle of the world are suspended. The poor man draws his breath freely for a while, nor feels the harsh voice or stoney frown of his creditor. The merchant throws himself upon the sofa without thinking of the notes "due and coming due." The tradesman terminates his labors with a light spirit, for the sense of present ease is accompanied with the thoughts of a happy morrow; and the laborer sings as he turns his bronzed face homeward.

"The toil-worn cotter frae his labor goes,
  This night his weekly toil is at an end,
Collects his spades, his mattocks and his hoes,
  Hoping the morn in ease and rest to spend,
And weary, o'er the moor his course does homeward bend."

Saturday night has its own peculiar enjoyments, enjoyments which are most felt by those to whom toil and discomfort make joy a stranger. Look in at the fire side of the poor man on Saturday night, and you will see his brow relaxed, and his eye lit up with an unwonted smile. He gambols with his children and lays down his head upon his pillow without shuddering at the prospect of the morrow's toil. To the poor, Saturday night is an era of delight, a moment of sunshine in a world of gloom, a period of freedom in a term of servitude, a season of rest and comfort in a life of wretchedness and toil.

Life too has its Saturday night. How sweet is the reflection that when the toils of existence, like those of the week, are terminated, when the sufferings which are woven with the tissue of life are at an end, and fear ceases to tantalize and torture the soul—that we will enjoy the rest and the slumber of the peaceful "Saturday night." The grave is that resting place, and death the slumber—"where the wicked cease from troubling and the weary are at rest." Nor is that Saturday night without its Sabbath. To those who have performed "the duties of the week," the sun of that Sabbath will shine without sitting. Who that has felt the chill which congeals the hopes and affections of life, the dull, benumbing and withering influence of the world, can refrain from watching with longing eyes the receding day, and looking with weary anxiety for the Saturday night of life! Sweet as slumber to the sobbing babe, is rest to the heavy laden, and soft as the down of the cygnet the pillow upon which his aching head is laid, and where

'After life's fitful fever he sleeps well.'

To such, and every walk of life is crowded with such.

"Death is a privilege of human nature,
And life without it is not worth our taking;
Thither the poor, the prisoner and the mourner
Fly for relief, and lay their burthens down."

Lawrie Todd.—A lady having purchased some garden seeds of Lawrie, complained of the price, and said he was the dearest little man she ever saw. "That's just the way wi' the leddies," said Lawrie, as he turned to wait on another fair customer—"they a' ca' me *dear.*"

MR. ROBERT COCHRAN is appointed an agent to obtain subscribers to all or either of my several publications, and to receive and receipt for any monies due me on account thereof.

DUFF GREEN.

Salisbury, May 23. 72—

NOVEL MODE OF CLUBBING.

WALDIE'S LIBRARY, PORT FOLIO AND MUSEUM.

As the publications now issued from the office of the Select Circulating Library are of a highly popular cast, and of a character to be appreciated by the educated portions of the community, and to circulate every where, by concert with the proprietor of the Museum, that work, the Port Folio and Library, are offered to those who take the three on the following conditions, viz.—

The Museum, Port Folio and Library, if paid for in advance and addressed to the same individual, whether in town or country, will be supplied for $12 00, thus enabling every individual to benefit by the clubbing system, without the necessity of applying to others. Those who have made a payment for the current year to either of the works, of whatever amount, will be privileged to avail themselves of this arrangement, by paying the balance:—thus

I. Those who have paid or now pay $5 00 for the Library, shall receive the Museum and Port Folio, the price of which is $9 00, on the payment of $7 00.

II. Those who have paid or now pay $6 00 for the Museum, shall receive the Library and Port Folio, the price of which is separately $8 00, on the payment of $6 00.

III. Those who have paid or now pay for the Port Folio shall receive the Library and Museum on paying such a sum as will be equal to $12 00 on the whole.

REMARKS.—The three works thus issued together comprise a greater amount of the current literature of the age than is issued in a periodical form from any other office in the United States, and will, the proprietor believes, with the addition of a good newspaper, supply to families all the advantages which could be furnished in a most extensive reading-room in one of our Atlantic cities. In the Library the newest and best books are regularly published; in the Museum and Port Folio it has been found by experience that every thing we could wish to copy from the entire British literary periodicals, omitting mostly the political articles, can be rapidly issued. These publications embrace so much that is desirable to be known, and are so generally perused in the best circles in America, that to be without either is to drop a link in the literary chain. They are all under the control of one mind, and therefore the reader will very rarely indeed be compelled to pay for the same matter twice, as they are independent of each other, complete in themselves, and free in general from any repetitions of the same articles. These views the proprietor respectfully throws out for the consideration of the friends of sound and wholesome literature.

ADAM WALDIE,
207 Chesnut street, Philadelphia.

☞ *Either of these works can be seen at this Office.*

JOB-PRINTING,
Executed at this Office with neatness and accuracy.